A Walk Down Agnes Street

Exploring the Archaeology of an Indianapolis Neighborhood

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"History is the torch that is meant to illuminate the past, to guard us against the repetition of our mistakes of other days. We cannot join in the rewriting of history to make it conform to our comfort and convenience." -Claude Bowers

What Was Agnes Street?

- Agnes Street was a residential street in a neighborhood of Indianapolis that existed from the mid-19th century up until the late 1960s and early 1970s. The street was marked by many successful businesses and was home to dozens of residents over its nearly 100 years of existence.
- The neighborhood was deemed a "slum" by the City of Indianapolis and was bought out by IUPUI, who proceeded

to replace the neighborhood with the campus buildings that currently exist today.

- Agnes Street was renamed University Boulevard, and it is where many of IUPUI's campus buildings, including the Campus Center and Cavanaugh Hall, now sit

Why Does Agnes Street Matter?

While today University Boulevard is home to the campus of IUPUI, a little more than half a century ago it was a living, working community of Hoosiers on the Near Westside. They lived in its houses, frequented its businesses, and went about their lives here for over 100 years. This community had been part of a large African American community which occupied the Near Westside from the 1920s up into the 1970s and '80s. The neighborhood had many amenities and interesting features: a brewing plant, residential homes, and even a double-decker outhouse (a true engineering marvel).

The IBC Brewery in 1887 (artist's rendition), and the EM Parking Lot at IUPUI today (view from Barnhill Garage)

Then, in 1969, IUPUI bought large tracts of the land in the area, which the city had long designated as a slum. The institution bought or confiscated the land and constructed the campus buildings even before all the homes in the area were acquired, and generations of the inhabitants of Agnes Street were displaced, along with their history. While the intention

of this project is not to assign blame, it is imperative that we, as students and current inhabitants of this area where people once lived, remember and acknowledge the past, so as to make a better future.

How Do We Know?

In this regard, this project is intended to present, through archaeological evidence originally uncovered by Dr. Paul Mullins and his colleagues, as well as his field school in 2003, the history and people who once called Agnes Street home. Dr. Mullins was not alone in his excavating of history. A field school was established to teach archaeological methods while simultaneously analyzing the area that had been home to generations. Agnes Street was excavated by Anthropology students in the Summer of 2003, from May to late June. There were at least three designated dig sites at 444, 452, and 458-460 Agnes Street (Agnes Street Artifact Inventory). It is through archaeological work that we have been able to recover what parts of the history of Agnes Street we do have.

Archaeology is the study of past peoples through the examination of material culture-i.e., artifacts. The excavations of Dr. Mullins and his team provided us with a window into the past through the many items that they unearthed from the sites that once made up Agnes Street. In this presentation, we will be examining a few of the sites in detail to provide a better look into the lives of the people of Agnes Street, as exemplified by just a few of their stories. However, it is important to note that many of these artifacts come from a variety of places and belonged to many more people than those mentioned. Archaeology is a bridge to the past, but for the sake of brevity we have decided to focus upon a few select places, primarily the house at 458/460 Agnes Street and the IBC Brewery at 316 Agnes Street.

Dr. Paul Mullins and his field school team, 2003

Dr. Mullins was primarily interested in uncovering the suppressed history of the Near Westside, which had been a thriving and storied Black community before it was displaced by the construction of the campus. He wanted to investigate and understand how the racial demographics of this neighborhood meant that the city valued it less than others, and how the impacts of systemic racism and classism could cause an entire neighborhood to vanish. Agnes Stret was only one of several neighborhoods which were displaced by the campus upon its construction.

Mullins' team focused on only a handful of sites, which had been the sites of homes and businesses before the construction of the campus and were made into parking lots after it was built. While this means that much of the material evidence of the buildings is now found only in pictures and documents, the cementing of the parking lots preserved many of the smaller artifacts whose pictures you will see in the following presentation.

Mullins' and his team's primary motivation for undertaking this project, apart from learning about the history of the city, was to help recover the past for the surviving people of Agnes Street, some of whom were still alive when Dr. Mullins began his investigations, as well as for the sake of their descendants. This form of "community" archaeology blends the scientific aspects of anthropology with a kind of activism, intended to do justice to the history of those who were displaced from this neighborhood

What follows is brief timeline and an expanded description of the street's history and its demographics, from its founding all the way up to its demise in the early '70s.

Timeline: A Walk Through History

1875

Agnes Street is incorporated in the city of Indianapolis, first inhabitants move in. They are mostly Irish and German immigrants or migrants from the Eastern U.S. (Pennsylvania, Maryland, etc.). First residents of the neighborhood reside at 458/460 Agnes Street, on the corner of Agnes and Michigan

1887

Sanborn Insurance Map published detailing Agnes Street; Indianapolis Brewing Company is founded, with a major brewing and bottling plant at 316 Agnes Street

1895

Cholera Infantum outbreak strikes Near Westside, killing Beatrice Chamberlin and 5 more Agnes Street children. The outbreak is probably exacerbated by a lack of effective sewage systems.

1913

458/460 Agnes Street expanded to include a second story, with the famous two-story outhouse being built to accommodate the upper story's residents

1918

First World War ends; many Hoosiers return from the War, forming veterans organizations and reentering the workforce

1919

Prohibition begins; IBC switches fully to producing non-alcoholic beverages and medications, staying in business throughout the period

1925

First American Legion Post established in Indianapolis; Agnes Street residents attend Legion events, one of them bringing home a medallion from a conference in Paris.

c. 1926

Large numbers of African American migrants move into the Agnes Street area, some from the South and others from various parts of Indianapolis. Agnes Street, which had been nearly universally white, becomes part of a burgeoning and vibrant African American working community alongside Ransom Place and other neighboring streets. These include Black veterans of American Wars, including Drew Williams, a veteran of WWI, and Gardner Coleman, a combat veteran of the Spanish-American War.

1927

City ordinance mandates the installation of modern sewage systems to prevent outbreaks; this order is largely ignored in Agnes Street, with outhouses remaining the norm for several more decades

1933

Prohibition ends, IBC returns to making beer; Lockefield Gardens built as part of the New Deal hosuing programs to the north of Agnes Street.

1948

IBC president convicted for under-bottling beer at the Indianapolis Breweries; company goes bankrupt, closing the brewery at 316 Agnes Street

1962-1965

458/460 Agnes Street loses its outhouse, and the building becomes uninhabited; city labels the whole area a "slum" and investigates options for "repurposing" the street

1969

Indiana University-Purdue University of Indianapolis established; IUPUI begins buying out land from Agnes Street residents and neighboring communities. 458/460 Agnes Street and the site of the Brewery become parking lots

1970

Last house standing on Agnes Street, 436 Agnes, is bought and razed by the University.

2003-2008

IUPUI Campus Center built on the area where 458/460 Agnes once stood; Dr. Paul Mullins and his archaeology field school begin excavating the area and compiling records of the inhabitants of Agnes Street and their history, as part of a wider project to bring to light the history of the Near Westside

Who, Where and When? The People and Places of Agnes Street

Enter-Agnes Street: The Neighborhood's Establishment

The War Between the States ended in 1865, and with the surrender of the rebel south, the country settled into an uneasy peace, marked by frequent outbreaks of violence and a rapid escalation of industrialism.

Agnes Street was originally established and settled in 1875 as a residential area for workers. The first of these people were immigrants, primarily hailing from Ireland and the German states, as well as working-class Americans who labored in the industrial sectors of the city in those turbulent years followed the end of the Civil War. The original inhabitants of the neighborhood were predominantly white, a fact which would remain true until the 1920s.

Pennsylvania Railyard, one of many railroad sites in Indianapolis, c. 1913 (Courtesy of Encyclopedia of Indianapolis)

The African American Neighborhood

In the first half of the 20th Century, thousands of African Americans had left the impoverished South and headed North in a movement that became known as the Great Migration, both to find work and to escape the systematic and blatant racism of the Southern States. While unfortunately they did not find many kinder hearts in the North, they did expand or even establish vibrant neighborhoods and communities in Northern cities, from New York to Chicago. Indianapolis was no different.

While Agnes Street had some African American families living on it even from the earliest days of the street's history, they were few and far between. In 1900, the only Black families on Agnes Street lived on its eastern side, where Cavanaugh Hall now sits in the present day.

This began to change in the 1920s. The community of Agnes Street became home to a large population of African Americans, following a similar trend as the other neighborhoods of the Near Westside. Some of the first Black inhabitants of Agnes Street to arrive in the 1920s, two men named Gardner Coleman and Drew Williams, arrived in 1926. Both men had come from the South, and both were veterans.

Gardner Coleman who was born in Edgefield, Kentucky in 1876, and served his country in the Spanish-American War, where his African American company was part of the 10th Cavalry that captured San Juan Hill in June of 1898, though Teddy Roosevelt and his Rough Riders would receive the lion's share of the fame for that battle. After the war, he relocated to Indianapolis in 1916, and moved to Agnes Street in 1926.

Depiction of the 10th Cavalry at San Juan Hill,
June 1898 (Courtesy of the National Parks Service)

Drew Williams who was born in Bowdon, Georgia in 1895 and moved to Indianapolis in 1917. He worked at National Malleable Castings until he was conscripted into the military a year later, in April of 1918, just in time to participate in World War One. After the end of the Great War, he returned to the U.S. and settled on Agnes Street in 1926. Around the time Mr. Williams settled on Agnes Street, Veterans Organizations began cropping up in Indianapolis, particularly the American Legion. We know from the archaeology done by Dr. Mullins' team that one Agnes Street resident attended a Legion conference in Paris, France, as evidenced by the medallion shown below.

Veterans made up a considerable portion of the Hoosier population, and a large number of African Americans like Mr. Williams, would have served their country in the First World War. Unfortunately, the despicable practice of segregation meant that many veterans organizations excluded Black veterans from membership.

The American Legion medallion from the well at 444 Agnes Street, as well as a depiction of what the medallion would've looked like in its heyday. A number of reasons can be inferred as to how the medallion ended up at the bottom of a well; a disillusioned veteran casting away memories of his service, an angry act of spite, or perhaps just an innocent mistake. Whatever the case, the medallion was found at the well's bottom nearly 90 years after it was dropped there.

The Places:

What follows are descriptions of a handful of the homes and businesses on Agnes Street, in detail. These are meant to provide folks in the modern world with a view into the history of Agnes Street on a street-level basis. Imagine, if you will, that you are walking down Agnes Street, not just in space but through time, watching the history of the neighborhood unfold. First will be a residential home, at 458/460 Agnes Street, and the second is a business, the IBC Brewery at 316 Agnes Street

The House on the Corner: 458/460 Agnes Street, from the 1870s to the 1940s

1875

Agnes Street named and established. The Stephensons and the Andersons move into the duplex at 458/460 Agnes

1895

An epidemic of cholera infantum strikes Indianapolis, exacerbated by a lack of modern sewage systems. Beatrice Chamberlin, 5-year-old daughter of the Chamberlin family (residents of 458/460 Agnes), dies of the disease .

1913

Second story added to house two new tenant families. To accomdate the new tenants, the famous "two-story outhouse" is constructed behind the building.

c. 1920s-1940s

Mrs. Rosie Carter, a Black woman from Kentucky, lives at 460 Agnes Street. She works as a housekeeper both for private families and the Claypoole Hotel.

Early-1950s

The two-story outhouse is demolished, and the building at 458/460 Agnes Street falls into disrepair

1969

Indiana University-Purdue University of Indianapolis buys up the land on which Agnes Street sits. 458/460 Agnes is demolished and turned into a parking lot

2008

IUPUI's Campus Center is constructed, taking up the site where 458/460 Agnes was located. The area which was the duplex becomes the IUPUI bookstore and the coffee shop

Welcome Home to Agnes Street

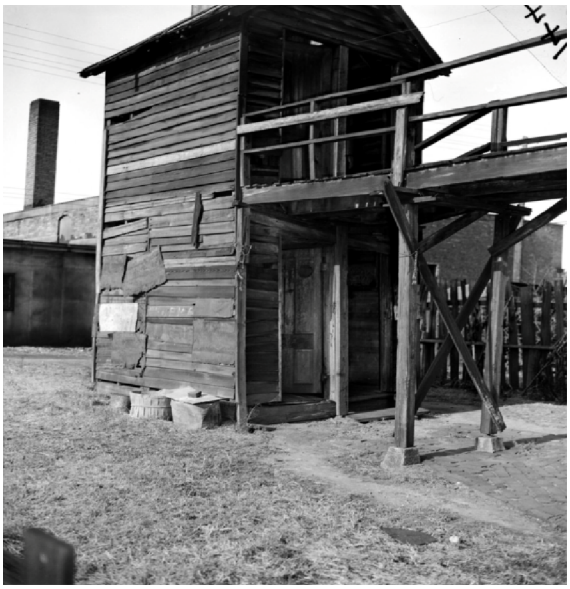
The first of the inhabitants of Agnes Street lived at a duplex house, addressed as 458/460 Agnes Street. Much like modern double-houses, this building was intended to house separate families. In the first unit there was Irish immigrant Samuel Anderson and his Hoosier wife, Rickie Anderson/ the second unit was inhabited by William and Jane Stephenson of Ohio with their four children.

The Stephenson Family, like many of those working-class folks who lived on the Near Westside, was tied up with the railroad. Indianapolis' railyards lay just across the White River, and William Anderson was one of many Agnes Street and Near Westside residents who was employed there as a railroader.

In 1913, a second story was added above the existing building at 458/460 Agnes to house two more tenant units. The tenants on the upper level requested better access to toilet facilities, which led to the landlord making an engineering marvel of a two-story outhouse with individual catwalks. This two-story outhouse remained at 460 Agnes Street until 1962, and

became something of a local curiosity, drawing attention from engineers and architects across the country

Agnes Street and Epidemic



The Famous Outhouse, c. 1940's (Courtesy of the Indiana Historical Society)

Despite its curious nature, the outhouse at 458/460 Agnes Street may have had more of an impact than just drawing the interest of architects. A study done in 1880 showed the dangerous health consequences that outhouses had on the water system, and epidemiologists urged city officials to expand the developing underground sewage systems to negate the dangers of epidemics.

These warnings however would go unnoticed until July 6th, 1895 when a three-year-old girl named Beatrice Chamberlin, a resident of the double house at 458/460 Agnes, would die of Cholera Infantum. By 1900, five other children would die in the area of the illness.

Indianapolis between the turn of the century and WW1 was a rather unclean and disease-ridden place. According to a study conducted in 1917, Indianapolis had the highest rate of typhoid fever out of 29 other largest US cities. Cholera, like the kind

Despite the deaths of Beatrice Chamberlin and the other children, as well as a 1927 city ordinance that tried to eliminate outhouse restrooms, they remained still in use for almost two decades after the ordinance was passed. The city appeared to be unwilling to divert the sewage systems into the area, possibly due to negligence or even systemic bias, as evidenced by the fact that most of the places which didn't receive modern sewage systems were working-class and

African-American neighborhoods. Outhouses would remain the norm on Agnes Street until the 1950s.

Lucky Mojo coin found at the Outhouse site, behind 458/460 Agnes Street

Good Luck Charms:

458/460 Agnes Street was home to a variety of residents throughout its existence, from the 1870s to the 1940s and '50s. A number of people of different faiths and backgrounds called this house home, and we have insights into the lives and beliefs of the residents through the materials uncovered from the site.

Interestingly, much of our evidence about the people in that house comes from the site of its famous outhouse, like the "Lucky Mojo" coin seen the left. Lucky Mojo coins were a form of good luck talisman carried by practitioners of 'hoodoo", a set of spiritual beliefs that were created by enslaved Africans in the American South during the 18th and 19th centuries which syncretized Abrahamic religion with indigenous African religious traditions. While much of this spiritual culture famously survives in the South in places like Louisiana and Georgia, the migration of African Americans northward in the 1920s meant that the belief systems which had become so prevalent in Black communities in the Southern United States moved north as well, evidenced by the presence of this talisman in an Indianapolis outhouse.

The Life and Times of Mrs. Rosie Carter

To provide an in-depth snapshot of the people of Agnes Street in the troubled 1930s, we will follow one of the people who lived there: Mrs. Rosie Carter.

Mrs. Carter and the famous outhouse, c. 1930s (Courtesy of the Indiana Historical Society)

The inhabitant of 460 Agnes Street throughout the 1930s and into the 1940s, Rosie Carter was a Kentuckian of African American descent, born in 1900. Little is known of her early life, except that she received only a fourth grade education and moved to Indianapolis between the 1910s and 1920s, where she married a meatpacker named Luke George Carter.

Mrs. Carter moved off Agnes Street sometime in the 1940s; she was among the last residents of the old double-house.

Agnes Street as Mrs. Carter would have known it (View from North Street), c. 1934 (Courtesy of the Indiana Historical Society)

Mrs. Carter, for most of her life, made her living as a private family housekeeper and then as a hotel maid at the esteemed Claypool Hotel in her later years, before that extravagant hotel burned down in 1969. She later remarried to one Reverend Nathan Miles, likely after Luke Carter's passing. Even after leaving Agnes Street when the campus was built, Mrs. Carter remained a Hoosier, staying in Indianapolis until her death. Mrs. Rosie Carter passed away in 1980 of cardiorespiratory arrest at Wishard Memorial Hospital.

While we learned of Mrs. Carter and her association with Agnes Street from the Indiana Historical Society, there is unfortunately only a small amount of evidence for this woman's life, apart from an investigation we did of her

The Claypool Hotel in Downtown Indianapolis, where Mrs. Carter worked in her later years. The Clayppol

family history from Ancestry.com. However, what evidence we do have paints an enlightening picture of the occupation, heritage, and lives of Agnes Street residents, if only exemplified by one of them.

Beer and Business: Agnes Street and the Indianapolis Brewing Company

c. 1870s

P. Lieber Brewing Company opens a mixing plant and brewery at 316 Agnes Street

1887

Indianapolis' three largest brewing companies, all German-owned, consolidate into the Indianapolis Brewing Company. They continue to operate the plant at 316 Agnes under the new company

1920s

Prohibition-the IBC turns to selling non-alcoholic beverages to avoid the Prohibition laws, continuing to turn a profit throughout the Prohibition era

1933-'35

Prohibition ends, and the IBC undergoes a brief name change before switching back to the original brand, Indianapolis Brewing Company

1948

IBC President is found guilty of under-filling beer bottles, going to jail for fraudulent practices. The IBC goes bankrupt that year, and the plant on Agnes Street closes.

Agnes Street was home to more than families and two-story outhouses; it was also the site of local business and industry.

One of the biggest was the brewery and bottling plant of the Indiana Brewing Company, located at 316 Agnes Street, just on the corner of Agnes and New York Avenue.

Originally the building which would become Agnes Street's home for beer-making was the Kibler-Lieber Chemical Company mixing plant. The IBC which was established in 1887 when the three largest breweries in Indianapolis (all German-founded) came together and combined their operations. The P. Lieber Company, one of those three German breweries, and their plant at Agnes Street then became part of the IBC, which would remain the case for over 60 years.

Beer Bottle, similar to those bottled by the IBC company at the plant.

The IBC plant not only brewed beer and other beverages, they also had a bottling system within the facility. Beer bottles, like the one to the right which was found in the archaeological excavation of Agnes Street were used by the company.

The company, who operated three facilities in the city, were highly acclaimed for the beers and won a medal at the St Louis World's Fair in 1904. They switched to making non-alcoholic "Ozotonic" and malt extracts before Prohibition, surviving the dry spell. The plant, as well as producing beer, bottled the product for sale.

A chemist hard at work in the IBC Plant at 316 Agnes Street, c. 1941 (Courtesy of the Indiana Historical Society)

The IBC provided more than bottled beer for Agnes Street residents and their neighbors. According to notes on the

Bottling Station at the IBC Brewery, 316 Agnes Street, c. 1941 (Courtesy of the Indiana Historical Society)

Sanborn Insurance maps, the building was patrolled with “hourly rounds” and would certainly have employed people from the nearby neighborhoods, including Agnes Street (Sanborn Map of Agnes Street, 1887). This plant remained in use from its founding all the way up to the company's demise.

The company changed its name to Indiana Breweries in 1933, but switched back in ‘35. The president was found guilty of under-filling beer bottles, going to jail and leaving the company to go bankrupt in 1948.

With the bankruptcy of the company, the plant at 316 Agnes would not survive. It would close its doors for good in 1948.

Underground Storage Tanks at the IBC Brewery, c. 1941 (Courtesy of the Indiana Historical Society)

Then and Now: Agnes Street in the Past and Present

Agnes Street was home to hundreds, if not thousands, of people for over 100 years. Children were born on that street, grew up there, found work and settled there. The working-class people there came from many places; Germany and Georgia, Ireland and Kentucky. Some were white, some were Black. Some were new, others had been there for a very long time. Some had fought and bled for the nation, some had operated the iron horse that united this nation with its rail lines, some were hotel workers and some were beermakers.

But their home and the world they knew changed in 1969, when IUPUI was authorized and established, and men from the universities began buying up land and converting it to parking lots and school buildings. This meant that the people of Agnes Street had two choices; leave and let progress roll over their homes, or remain and defy the bulldozers. The campus continued to expand, covering the whole of Agnes Street and many of its neighbors by the 1980s; few of the residents still lived in the area by then, and none on Agnes Street.

Aerial View part of Agnes Street- pictured are 458/460 Agnes Street, 444 Agnes Street, and 452 Agnes Street (Courtesy of IUPUI Archaeology Field School 2003)

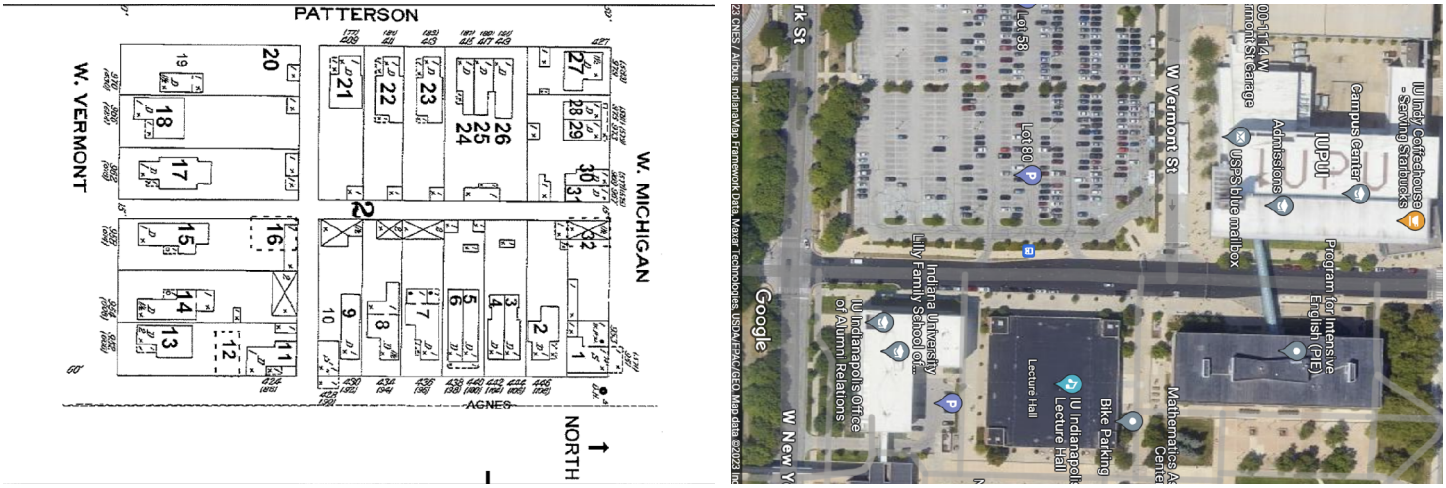
Agnes Street with Addresses Marked (Courtesy of IUPUI Archaeology Field School)

The original location of the IBC Brewing Company now stands as a parking lot for IUPUI's students and staff, known colloquially as the "EM" Lot. Cars are parked where once that "proof that God loves us", as Ben Franklin once called it, was brewed and bottled to be sold on Saturday nights across Indianapolis.

The building at 458/460, which housed generations of Hoosiers and featured that iconic two-story outhouse, was torn down to become what is now IUPUI's Campus Center. Where the outhouse stood is now a bookstore, and where the house was is a coffee shop and a pavilion.

Even the street itself seemed lost to time. When the campus established itself, the street which had been known as Agnes Street to everyone from William Stephenson to Rosie Carter became "University Boulevard". And for the next several decades, the campus operated as though it had always been

there, and today it is a place of learning and college commerce.



First Half: Agnes Street in 1898. Second Half: IUPUI's Campus on University Blvd in the modern day. The right half of the picture from the present is where much of Agnes Street was located.

Archaeology Dig Sites and Field School

But while the campus and the city seemed eager to forget, some decided to remember. Dr. Paul Mullins, an archaeologist working in the anthropology department at IUPUI, became fascinated with the hidden history of Ransom Place and the other neighborhoods which stood where his students now sat. Dr. Mullins spearheaded an effort to uncover that history, for the sake of remembering the past and doing some form of justice to those former residents and their families.

Much of the sites that had been on Agnes Street had been turned into parking lots, preserving a great many small artifacts. These were the principal dig areas the Field School focused on in 2003

The Agnes Street site, 2003 (Courtesy of IUPUI Archaeology Field School 2003)

Artifacts Found at the Dig Sites on Agnes Street

What follows is a few of the artifacts uncovered by Dr. Mullins' team in 2003. All of the artifacts seen below were once the possessions of real people, the men, women and children who called Agnes Street home. Some of the origins of these artifacts are ambiguous, and were derived from businesses or from private homes. Others were very clearly residential in nature, like the plate and the perfume bottle seen below. Some may point to the interactions between Agnes Streets' industries and its citizens, like the beer bottle, which may well have been bottled at the IBC (though this cannot be conclusively stated). These are some of the artifacts that were uncovered from other sites on Agnes Street.

Some of these artifacts have not withstood the test of time well, like the corroded letter opener to the right. Others are in much better condition, like the plate and the perfume bottle below. Most are mundane, everyday items which would not be otherwsie significant.

However, archaeology allows us to view these artifacts not simply as letter openers and plates, but as aspects of the lives of past people. The letter opener would have been used to cut open envelopes which contained bills, or love letters, or business details, or correspondences from old friends. The plate sat on a table countless times, feeding a family who once lived and ate and slept on the places where we stand.

Letter Opener

Furthermore, these artifacts, like the perfume bottle and the plate, both exemplify that the people of Agnes Street were not the inhabitants of some forgotten slum, but were instead a

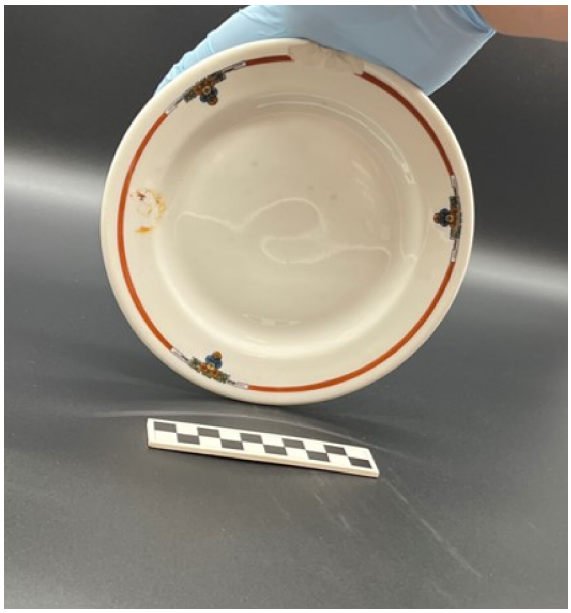
Perfume Bottle

living, vibrant community who were concerned with the latest fragrance, or a well-presented dinner. Archaeology then reminds us that the people of the past were very much like we are today, and serves as a bridge between our world and theirs.

Backside of a plate found on Agnes Street

Much of archaeology comes from sifting through the "trash", for lack of a better word, and the little slices of life that were found from Agnes Street generally came from this context. At 458-460 Agnes Street the famous two-story outhouse location was excavated. The brick-lined outhouse was nearly eight feet squared and had large corner posts. In the 1950's the outhouse was backfilled with a dense deposit of bottled goods. These bottles ranged from medications, personal products, and a range of sodas and liquor (Agnes Street Artifact Inventory).

In 444 there was a well discovered containing animal bones and other items such as a chamber pot, an American legion medallion, and a charm from a bracelet. 452 Agnes Street a pit



The Frontside of the plate

was dug and there was coal ash and animal bones discovered (Agnes Street Artifact Inventory).

While these artifacts cannot all be used to make solid conclusions about the lives of the people of Agnes Street, they do lend us some ideas about what life may have been like for the people who lived here, some less than 100 years before the present day.

Dog Charm (probably off of a bracelet), found in the well with the American Legion medallion

a miniature chamberpot

These artifacts also present us with a past that otherwise would have been lost with the construction of the campus, and serves as a poignant reminder that people lived here, where we as students and teachers work and learn today. This history cannot and should not be forgotten, as it is a piece of Indianapolis' past, one that unfortunately has left many a dark mark on the record of our city.

Conclusion

Remains of a piggy bank (with member of the field school)

It is our hope that this story map has illuminated to you what a vibrant community Agnes Street once was, and how important the remembrance of these stories is to improving the future of our city and our campus. Through the stories of many residents such as Rosie Carter, Beatrice Chamberlin, William Stephenson, Drew Williams, and many others you can understand the neighborhood was not the "slum" that the city claimed it to be-instead, it was a vibrant neighborhood, one that people were proud and happy to live in. It was home to regular Hoosiers, living regular lives, and it is these people who make up the majority of history. The stories of their lives and their displacement with the construction of the campus cannot and should not be forgotten.

So next time you make your way through IUPUI's campus center, think of Rosie Carter or the Chamberlins. And when you walk along New York Street and stroll onto University Boulevard, remember the IBC and the generations of Hoosiers that brewed and bottled beer and beverages right where you walk now. And when you walk down that University Boulevard, take a moment and look at the buildings, and think of houses, and the people that lived there; their laughter, their sorrows, and all the days they passed there, both mundane and extraordinary. If you do that, you'll find yourself swept back in time, to a little boulevard called Agnes Street.

The entrance to IUPUI Campus Center, now 420 university Boulevard, where 458/460 Agnes Street once stood.

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